

# NEW YORK HERALD

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ON WHOM THE JOKE IS.

On the rank of the Lockheed committee a big man in the architectural iron work trade, STECKENREITER was confronted with one of his own great schemes. This was a report in which he advised the Association of Architectural Iron Workers to exchange estimates before bidding and to establish prices. It was the Hettrick game all over again.

"The joke," wrote STECKENREITER to his associates, "will then be on the general contractor."

But when Mr. STECKENREITER had this read to him by Mr. USTENYMER, counsel for the Lockheed committee, he remarked "The joke is on me."

Of course, however, the joke was never on the general contractor, never on STECKENREITER. The butt of all such jokes is always the public.

When a labor conspirator or a material contractor plays a money joke on a general contractor the victim passes it right on to the waiting recipient of all pecuniary slams and bangs, John S. Public.

The public may be the builder, buyer or tenant. It does not matter which he is. When the Brindells get theirs and the Hettricks get theirs and all the grafters, big and little, for whom the Brindells and the Hettricks worked have tucked away the profits of conspiracy the good old public must pay for all the graft.

The joke was and is on the public, but perhaps it will be forever. And even now that public has a little consolation. These jokes may send it to the poorhouse, but not to the island or to Sing Sing.

**Pershing, Chief of Staff.**

The Administration has acted sensibly in naming General PERSHING Chief of Staff. In that post he will be able to utilize for the benefit of the country what the high command of the army learned in the war. The lessons of organization, training and transport which were taught to him as the leader of the A. E. F. will be put at the disposal of the nation in the simplest and most direct way.

It is fortunate that the War Department has abandoned its fantastic scheme for two General Staffs, one of which was to run the army in peace while the other mapped out plans for running it in war. The existence of two General Staffs side by side would have created grave confusion; it would have been the cause of unending jealousy and daily collisions between their members.

General PERSHING's popular prestige is constantly increasing. As time gives opportunity to see our war effort as a whole the admirable character of the work he did in France becomes more apparent. His bearing since the war, the simplicity, candor and good taste of his utterances on topics of public importance, his dignified attention from controversy, and his manly patriotism have all been emphasized and recognized since he came home and have added to the high reputation his achievements as a soldier won him.

**No More Manslaughter!**

The testimony given at Chicago in the investigation of the air mail service bears out what this newspaper said about the service while Mr. BURLESON was Postmaster-General and what it still believes. And that is that the air mail service, for all its pretensions to progress, has been and is a ghastly mistake.

The principal objection of THE NEW YORK HERALD to the air mail service was that it was conducted with such a lack of common sense that it served no particular purpose, letters generally reaching their destination no more quickly than if they had been sent by train. Our chief complaint against the service was that it was murderous. Week after week pilots and mechanics were crushed or burned to death in crashes. We protested. BURLESON sneered. "Stupid partisanship" was his phrase in dismissing the charges. At last the hideous procession of death became too much for even him. After the crash of two machines in one day near Cleveland, with the killing of two men and the injury of a third, Mr.

BURLESON called in the army aircraft experts to help him investigate.

On October 2, 1920, Mr. BURLESON made official admission that many of his machines were equipped with a defective gasoline system, that there was no provision for ventilating or draining the fuelage and that the cooling system was made useless by the jarring of ordinary flight.

In short, the pilots went their way sitting over pans of gasoline which soon ignited, either from backfire or from the unprotected exhaust manifold, and were burned to death.

After that investigation, the results of which Postmaster-General HAYS doubtless can find in the files, we heard less from BURLESON about "stupid partisanship." His department had been sending men to their death in machines the defects of which were so elementary that a garage apprentice ought to have discovered them; sending men to death and crowing about "progress."

Now comes more evidence from Chicago, and it piles criminality on ignorance. An inspector at the Minneapolis field declares that planes were sent out with propellers so badly split that they were in danger of falling off at any moment. Of eight jumbo planes, costing \$235,000, five were wrecked at the cost of seven lives and the others were withdrawn because the pilots, noted though they were for their bravery, would not go out in them. The men at Checkerboard Field gave long odds, when another type of machine, nicknamed "ashbuns," took the air, that they would never reach their destination. And there are tales of drunkenness and inefficiency.

Has this kind of "progress" been worth the lives it has cost? We were assured early in the history of the air mail that it would result not only in wonderful delivery but in great scientific advance. Well, the service has been going on for three years. Now is the time for the Postmaster-General to find out exactly what new steps in aerial science have been made through the mail service as it has been conducted. What inventions in the way of safety, speed or strength have come from these long flights, these deaths of men by the dozen?

Last September the Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of the air mail, Mr. PRADON, informed us, when we objected to the killing of so many pilots, that "commercial aviation has received its principal encouragement and development from the air mail." Mr. PRADON was stating as an accomplished fact what everybody hoped at the beginning of the air mail service would one day be true. But does anybody believe that commercial aviation has received the slightest forward impulse from the black history of our air mail service? It is not aviation in general that is at fault but human stupidity and vanity. The air mail service was made an advertising stunt for the Burleson administration. The quality of the planes and the personnel, which should have been the all important feature of the service, was neglected. The administration had its air mail circus; the pilots who drew the rotten machines had their funerals.

If Postmaster-General HAYS has the regard for life, property and aviation progress which we believe him to have he will clean up the mess he has inherited, even if he has to take every mail plane out of the sky until he knows that it is the safest machine he can give to his fliers.

No more manslaughter for the sake of stunts!

**A Bottle of Truth.**

A Toronto doctor, JAMES COTTON, is reported to have a bottle of truth. That is, he has prepared a form of ether under the influence of which a person will reveal, without the least slant of deceit, his every secret. The road doctor declares that this ether, like the poison gases which the United States took out to sea and dropped overboard after the war, is too dangerous to be given to the world. Not even shall Justice have it to oil the machinery of criminal investigation.

The physician's attitude is worthy of HIPPOCRATES himself, yet a curious word cannot help wishing that it could apply the bottle of truth to a few sets of nostrils.

Armed with the Cotton discovery we might learn from the lips of a coal baron just how much it costs to put a ton of anthracite on the cars.

We could meet the golfer on his return to the clubhouse and compare his conscience with his card.

We could saturate the air at a dinner of great diplomats and obtain the material for a Phillips Oppenheim novel.

We could apply the stuff to the noses of some of the sensational divorce witnesses and know who's lying.

Yes, the Cotton ether might even compel a motion picture baron to say just how much a million dollar production costs.

But the very point of THE NEW YORK HERALD's declaration was that whether coal prices were so exorbitant as they now are because of excessive profits, because of excessive labor costs, because of excessive costs of supplies or because of excessive costs of distribution, the costs of production must be got down as in all other industries so that the price to the public may be got down as in all other businesses. What THE NEW YORK HERALD said on that exact question it now repeats:

"At a time when steel plants, textile mills, railroads, express companies and other industries are readjusting war inflation wages, cutting war inflation production costs and lowering war inflation prices the coal trade cannot expect to stay up in the air."

**The Passing Waste of Words.**

"A much more preferable speech can be made in five than in ten minutes." That was said by Senator PENROSE in the course of a debate on agreeing to a certain time for voting on the emergency tariff bill. On the same day Mr. GALEVICH in the House interrupted a speech by Mr. TINKHAM to say: "I want to vote with my colleague, but if he takes too long a time he may lose my vote." The Representative proved the wisdom of the Senator.

It will be noticed that Mr. PENROSE said in a few seconds all that he wanted to say on the matter then being considered, time limit on

amendment speeches; but such brevity cannot always satisfy the proper needs for explaining a point in dispute. There probably are not, however, half a dozen Senators and not many more than that number of Representatives who, answering frankly, would not admit that ten minutes offers ample time to tell their fellow members the compelling reason which in the speaker's opinion should influence a vote.

The offense of long speeches is chargeable to two causes: the speaker either is talking for Buncombe or else loves to hear the sound of his flowing sentences.

There is just one time in the course of legislative processes when a long speech is excusable. It is when an important bill is reported out of committee and is taken up for the first time and the chairman of the committee explains its provisions; makes an exposition, as it is called, analyzing and seeking to justify the fundamental principles of government involved. On such occasions long speeches are listened to with interest by members. Gallery crowds are drawn by speeches entirely unlike these.

Senator PENROSE is right. If in the so-called general debate, when day long speeches are made to be printed and distributed to constituents, addresses were limited to ten minutes on each matter discussed, no member would speak more than once on the same subject, better speeches would be the rule and the length of sessions would be reduced by weeks if not months.

**Uncle Sam's Sugar Crop.**

The 1920 sugar crop in the United States was the greatest ever produced in the country. The gross tonnage of cane and beet sugar was 1,206,148. The previous high record, made in 1916, was approximately 1,500,000 tons under this figure. The crop of 1920 exceeded that of 1919, a year of unusually unfavorable weather, by 49 per cent. The sugar crop, cane and beet, in this country first passed 1,000,000 tons in 1913, and since then it has fallen below that total only twice.

This is due to the growth of the beet sugar industry. Its products passed 1,000,000 tons in 1920, when it stood at 1,000,021 tons, 86 per cent. of the total beet and cane sugar product in that year. Cane sugar has declined in production for about fifteen years. Of it 176,127 tons were registered in 1920, a low mark, but not the lowest.

Cane sugar is produced almost entirely in Louisiana. Beet sugar is a profitable crop over a great territory from Michigan and Ohio to California. The United States has, in fact, a sugar beet belt, and needs it, for our consumption of sugar is constantly increasing.

**How to Get Coal Prices Down.**

In answer to THE NEW YORK HERALD's declaration that coal prices must come down, as all other prices are coming down, the Anthracite Bureau of Information registers its exception because, it submits, coal production and distribution costs are so high. E. W. PARKER, director of the bureau, says among other things:

"In the face of present cost of production no material reduction can be made in the mine price of anthracite without eliminating a substantial portion of the necessary tonnage or selling it to the higher cost companies. Some mines are now idle for the simple reason that present prices do not permit of their operation at a profit."

"There are three factors involved in the cost of coal to the consumer, namely, production, transportation, and local distribution. Including the advance in wages granted by the President's Anthracite Coal Commission last year, the aggregate increase in the labor cost of anthracite over the prewar period has been 138.6 per cent. (see Monthly Labor Review of United States Department of Labor, October, 1920, p. 104), and the award of this commission fixes the rate of wages until March 31, 1922. The labor cost in the production of anthracite represents over 70 per cent. of the total expense. The cost of supplies, such as timbering, mine rails, explosives, etc., have practically doubled. The wholesale price of domestic anthracite, according to the Monthly Labor Review (February, 1921, p. 51), has increased 98.5 per cent."

"It is a matter of common knowledge that freight rates have been advanced approximately 100 per cent., and there is no reason to believe that the retailers' expenses have not increased in the same proportion. The anthracite operators, however, have nothing to do with either the cost of transportation or of local distribution."

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**Guam's Little Farmers.**

It is good evidence of the spread of agricultural education that in far-away Guam 747 boys and girls with only fifteen months instruction have produced food valued at \$12,000. The work was done under the supervision of the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Department of Education, and the products grown and marketed include corn, beans, taro, pigs and poultry.

The fact that 89.2 per cent. of the total enrollment completed the various courses speaks well for the diligence of the youth of this faraway possession. The effect on the older people has been remarkable; increased efficiency is predicted as a result of the campaign.

**Let Her Stay in Russia.**

The friends in this country of EMMA GOLDMAN are saying once more that she is anxious to come back here and stay for the rest of her days. Probably this is true. What is certain is that she should not be allowed to return. She was never American in any respect. She violated the laws of the United States. Her punishment was apparently almost a reward. She was banished to a land in which the conditions were exactly those which she wished to prevail in the United States.

The fact that EMMA GOLDMAN has been unhappy in Russia does not wipe out the memory of her offences in America. She and her fellow anarchists wished to plunge this country into confusion and disorder. For trying to bring about chaos she was sent to prison. Now she may be regretful, but there is no real remorse. She longs for the good times that were here, for the admiring audiences and the fat living that she and BERKMAN always found.

If EMMA GOLDMAN still believes in anarchy let her revel in the nearest approach to it that the world has seen. If she believes in democracy let her try her arts of conversion on the Bolsheviks. In either case Russia is the place for her.

A horse in the Montclair park department has been on the payroll at \$2 a day. Well, perhaps it did a good day's work for it.

The new "robber proof" mail containers used on the New York Central railroad by the Post Office Department for the first time last week are metal vaults which, after being filled, are locked to the car frames, to be removed when their destination is reached. Several satisfactory experiments have been made with them in transporting express matter. They embody an ingenious adaptation of the principle employed in moving vans with removable bodies which are lowered into the holds of ships to be sent to any part of the world. The economy of the railroad device is indicated by the estimate of railroad managers that 1,000,000 units of rolling stock thus equipped would do work which requires the use of 2,500,000 cars of the present type.

Some children are merely thankful; others insist on asking Edison's questions.

**President Taft Reviewed the Seventh.**

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: After the announcement that President Harding will review the Twenty-third New York Infantry on May 23 follows the statement "It is said to be the first time in history that a President of the United States has reviewed a National Guard regiment in peace time."

I have personal knowledge of reviews of District of Columbia troops by Presidents Harrison and Roosevelt. Furthermore, there must be many members of the New York Seventh who will recall the special review of that regiment in Washington by President Taft on the day following his inauguration—March 5, 1909.

Incidentally, is this a time of peace? GEORGE H. HARRIS, CAMP JACKSON, S. C., May 12.

**Pan in Town.**

Above the city's endless roar I hear a piping thrush. An eerie music, neither flute Nor fife nor violin, It draws me to a cabaret Where dancers trip and twirl, My pulses leap with primal joy, I join the giddy whirl.

The polished floor beneath my feet Becomes a flowing brook, The lights are sunbeams through the boughs.

Within a forest nook, For golden rain from sylvan woods And waters far astray, Is playing jazz in orchestras, All up and down Broadway.

MIRNA IRVING.

war inflation clouds and get away with it."

Mr. PARKER asks how the increased wages granted by the President's commission because of the advancing cost of living, notwithstanding the existence of a four year contract, could be reduced before the termination of the award. Well, there are hundreds of thousands of idle miners in the soft coal fields imploring consumers to buy coal so that they can get work. Of what use to them is their war inflation wage scale when no job goes there? In the anthracite fields there may not yet be so much idle labor as in the soft coal fields. But if the coal is not bought and will not be bought because the cost to the consumer is too high there must come widespread idleness among the anthracite miners, as there now is among the bituminous miners. And, too, what good can the war inflation wage scale of anthracite miners be to them when no job goes to it?

When the coal producers are beating the public for not buying coal and the coal miners are beseeching the public to buy coal so that they can earn a living, why don't the producers and the miners make an effort to get together on some agreement to lower the cost of production and the selling prices so that the public will buy coal?

**Coal Cost Must Be Cut.**

The Public Unwilling to Buy at the Prices Now Charged.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a lifelong reader of your paper I ask you to accept my sincere thanks for your editorial article "Coal Prices Must Come Down." The general public will certainly continue to strike against further buying of supplies as long as the present unreasonable, inflated prices are demanded. It is my earnest hope that the New York Herald by a persistent campaign on this subject will exert its powerful influence to the end that adequate relief may be secured. In a letter to the Department of Justice at Washington calling for an investigation of present coal prices I say:

"The public are urged by hysteria advertising propaganda to lay in coal now at \$13 a ton, to create a market demand and give the 200,000 coal miners work. This price is \$2.25 higher than two years ago, \$11 a ton in excess of last year's. With \$25,000 empty, idle cars available, the lack of demand is not to be wondered at, for the price is prohibitive. The average consumer is both unable and unwilling to buy and pay for the coal and store it for six months before it is required. A radical reduction from present prices should be enforced at once."

G. W. GOODELL, BROOKLYN, May 13.

**Two Rates of Fare.**

Choice of Five or Ten Cent Trains Proposed on the Interborough.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In view of the importance of increasing the income of the Interborough system and in order at the same time to make it possible for passengers to ride for a five cent fare the management might provide two classes of passenger service, one at a five cent fare and another at a ten cent fare.

By running trains on the basis of these fares which the fare was five cents and two trains on which the fare was ten cents there could be collected an average of seven cents a passenger on the five trains.

If this plan were introduced a passenger paying five cents would receive a ticket of a certain color admitting him to a five cent train, and one paying ten cents a ticket of another color admitting him to a ten cent train.

Patrons of the Fifth Avenue bus line do not object to paying ten cent fares, and these vehicles are crowded the greater part of each day.

A trial of this plan would soon decide whether it was sufficiently popular with the traveling public to warrant its continuance and would serve also as a referendum on the transit legislation recently enacted in Albany.

This plan should not only increase the revenue of the corporation but also insure the passenger paying the ten cent fare less crowding and more comfortable accommodations. S. T. ZABISKIE, NEW YORK, May 12.

**Stop Throwing Paper.**

Danger in a Practice Indulged In by the Thoughtless at Parades.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: During a parade on Broadway recently some persons indulged in the practice of throwing paper and incidentally to add to the excitement by tearing newspapers and other kinds of paper into small pieces and throwing them out of the window.

They had a lot of fun, but apparently they failed to notice the fact that as the scraps of paper glided through the air some blew into the eyes of nervous and high strung horses in the parade, causing them to rear and cut other capers. Because of the nervous temperament of these horses the possibility of one or more of them getting out of the control of their riders and plunging into the crowds of spectators was ever present. Fortunately no such thing happened, but it is a fact that the fault of the paper throwers did not.

Nor did the paper throwers notice the fact that the laws of a park forbid the throwing of any kind of object from the building from which the paper was thrown were covered with the scraps. It was necessary for a Park Department employee to spend hours picking up the scraps.

The point is that this paper throwing habit is obsolete and the few persons who stick to it should stop before they do some real damage or cause a serious accident. Moreover, it costs money to pick up the scraps, and this is a good time to begin economizing. NEW YORK, May 13.

**More Brooklyn Twins.**

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Permit me to assist in the process of disillusionment now being experienced by our up river colleague who fancied that his twin Cesarean was exceptional.

On December 13, 1920, I delivered a patient by Cesarean at Lutheran Hospital, Brooklyn, of vigorous twins girls.

More than one Brooklyn obstetrician has a record of over a hundred Cesarean operations. I feel sure there have been numerous cases of twins delivered in such manner. V. BARNER, BROOKLYN, May 12.

**It All Depends.**

From the Arkansas Gazette.

The editor of the Review in receipt of an inquiry desiring to know the proper pronunciation of "El Dorado." Will state that if you have an oil well, or acreage in the proven field, it is "El-Dor-ah-do." Otherwise it is "El-Dor-ay-do."

**Blackwells Island.**

A Descendant of the Former Owners Would Retain the Name.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: To-day psychology eliminates much of the horror of prison life, giving to the prisoner the best of every doubt and making many fit subjects for medical diagnosis. Whatever the cause of criminal tendencies, let us forget the sordid conditions that exist, remembering that psychology and religion go hand in hand and endeavoring through scientific methods to eradicate evil and prepare the way for better and higher things.

Cannot this humanizing work still continue if Blackwells Island goes under the name of Blackwell? To those who have known it in the past its name will live, and in the minds of those of the present day may the lesson be taught that a name and place so historic cannot be forgotten now in this age of commercialism.

And lastly my ancestors William Drayton and Letitia Blackwell came into possession of the deed of the island through inheritance. Cannot this relationship which intensifies a wish to retain its continuance? LETITIA HARRIS, PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

**Children in Pantomime.**

Event for Home Thrift Arranged by Mrs. L. C. McKeever.

A novel entertainment by children of the Home Thrift Association, which is at 518 East Eighty-ninth street, was given last night at the Plaza before a large and appreciative audience. The chief feature of the entertainment was the "Pantomime of the Willow Pattern," which was arranged by Mrs. L. C. McKeever, the incidental music for it having been composed by Mr. S. L. McKeever. Mrs. McKeever, her arrangement of the pantomime followed the old legend that is a familiar to all those who know what Canton china is.

The stage was set so as to suggest the old fashioned willow pattern china, all the participants being dressed in blue with touches of vermilion and orange, wearing veritable Chinese costumes. There was a very fine background, Mr. Scott Taylor and Mrs. William N. Morrison of Trenton, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. David Stockton of Princeton, Mrs. R. E. Shoemaker, Bridgeport; Mrs. J. W. Danforth, Mrs. J. R. Webb, Mrs. Charles W. Steele and Mrs. Edward F. Eberstadt of East Orange, Mrs. A. E. Pattison, Ridgewood; Mrs. A. K. Stuts and Mrs. Annie B. Stuts, South Amboy; Mrs. Thomas L. Parker, Dunellen; Mrs. Lyla W. Thompson, New Egypt; Miss Mary Kerney, Spring Lake; Mrs. William Taylor, North Plainfield, and Mrs. L. Dunham, Plainfield.

**Hollyhocks.**

From the Minneapolis Journal.

There may be flowers stiffer and more than those of the hollyhock. With prouder airs and lordly grace And flashier perfume: But my old heart calls hollyhocks The loveliest of flowers.

Because in grand old-fashioned When they blossomed long ago, I never saw a hollyhock In any kind of place. But suddenly I seem to see Grandmother's smiling face: And life becomes a garden spot Where love's white blossoms grow, With fragrant dew dripping on the heart From lands of Long Ago.

I cannot guess what heaven is, But maybe it will be A glad renewing of the days That meant the most to me: And maybe grandma's face will shine Amid the hollyhocks, and I Can be a boy once more.

**Home Rule Plea Rejected.**

Senator Johnson's Opinions Not Followed in His Own State.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: While Senator Hiram Johnson of California is in touch with Mayor Hylan, both exponents of "home rule," he does not seem to be in touch with his home State, at least with its legislative branch, only to home rule. There has just been a referendum from California a printed report made by a joint committee of the California Senate and Assembly which deals with the question of municipalities and rate or fare making.

The report, which was unanimous on the part of the five committeemen, says, "One of the most insistent complaints on the part of municipalities that has been called to our attention is their inability to cope with the large utilities in rate making cases. How utterly impossible then would it be to fix a fair rate if left alone without the assistance of the commission and its records."

"Another element that might enter into the fixing of rates by municipalities is the danger of politics entering into the question to the exclusion of fairness. If a municipal body had the question of rate making in its power, in many cases a struggle would ensue between the utility on the one hand and the consumer on the other as to who would control that body."

"And finally it was to accept the principle of rate making as sound, then that principle should apply to all consumers alike. The committee is convinced that rates for all consumers should be fixed by a central State body."

It may readily be concluded that this report was not submitted to Senator Johnson or else he concurred in such expressed opinions being sound in California but unsound in New York, where the local talent must control a municipality's affairs. Lawyers and some Mayor are so peculiar. The California report comes at a time when Hylan's Home Rule League is freshly incorporated with perhaps no fear or "danger of politics" entering into the question to the exclusion of fairness," to quote from the report. OBSERVER, NEW YORK, May 13.

**Mr. Camp Corrects an Error.**

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your "Personal Intelligence" on Thursday you spoke of Mr. Andrew Fletcher, Jr., as being the daughter of "the late John McKesson Camp," so I am taking this opportunity of saying that the news of my death has been greatly exaggerated. Cogito, ergo sum. JOHN MCK. CAMP, NEW YORK, May 13.

**Hunting Wild Turkeys in a Jitney.**

From the Howell County (Mo.) Gazette.

Ransom Buff, a Jitney driver from Mountain View, recently had the unique experience of hunting wild turkeys in his Jitney. Buff was driving from Mountain View to West Plains when he spied a wild turkey in the road ahead of him and gave it chase. The turkey did not get away and ran into the car for some time. Just as the car was about to stop, however, and Buff was having visions of a wild turkey dinner, it spread its wings and sailed majestically away. Buff is now hunting for his airplane at home, so had to see his dinner vanish from view without let or hindrance from him.

**Unpreparedness in Kansas.**

Rose Hill news in Mount City Republic.

Wolves are still seen in our vicinity. One was after an old hen close to East Mountain's road, and Claude Potts had a fight with one Friday and was holding on until its claws came back and joined in, when Claude, hearing the noise, came along, but had nothing to shoot it with. Some one with bounds could have a good chase.

**A Popular Goodness.**

Union correspondence Harrison Times.

Jim Pyleon has put in a big watermelon path for all of us.

# Bauer and Gabrilowitch Concert

## Programme of Music on Two Pianos Provides Beautiful Ending of Prolific Season.

What will probably prove to have been the last important concert of the season was that given in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon by Harold Bauer and Oleg Gabrilowitch. The programme consisted entirely of music for two pianos, and the official announcements told that the entertainment was for the benefit of a French musician. The name of the beneficiary was not disclosed, nor is it essential that it should be.

The record of the beautiful ending of a prolific and too frequently prosaic season should suffice. Messrs. Bauer and Gabrilowitch are no novices in the performance of music for two pianos, nor did they have to make their debut yesterday. They have been heard in such art several times, and no longer ago than the final concert of the Beethoven Association they played the Mozart sonata in D, which they repeated yesterday.

In other numbers were a C minor prelude and fugue by Bach, arranged by Bauer, the familiar variations of Saint-Saens on a Beethoven theme; Schuetz's "Impromptu Rocco" and a romance and valse by Arensky. Academic criticism such as prevailed in Germany a generation ago condemned Mozart's D major sonata as a rather commendable bravura piece with a tiresome, slow movement. Naturally the academicism of the first movement was because of its more pretentious architecture.

But in these days such a fresh, charming, spontaneous piece of music gives almost unqualified approval. Bauer and Gabrilowitch played with such exquisite beauty of tone and finish of style as it was by yesterday's artists. The Saint-Saens variations were performed with the greatest care, the details of ensemble, but also in the sensitive appreciation of their musical characteristics. The audience, which was of good size, was quick to discern the excellence of the entertainment, and its applause was hearty.

Sliding, to harp accompaniment; also songs by Gounod, Schumann, Massenet and Gounod with piano accompaniment.

Among those who obtained seats were Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. James P. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mr. Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T.